

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

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FELLOWS TWEED'S TOOL.

To Vote for Him Is to In-
dorse Bosses and Bribery.He Took \$500 From Tweed While
He Was in Office.And Begged \$573 When the "Fixed"
Jury Had Disagreed.

What Has Been Proved in Seventeen Days
Against a Pensioner and Eulogist of
"the Greatest Robber That Ever
Lived," a "Welcher" in the Coterie of
Professional Gamblers, and a Friend of
the Men Under Ball and Awaiting
Trial for Bribery—A Plain State-
ment of Fact About the Can-
didate of Corrupt Bosses—Can the Pro-
secution of Criminals of a Great City Be
Entrusted to Such a Man as This?—A
Hanging Letter from Carl Schurz to the
Mayor, Who Stands Sponsor for Fellows's
"Simple Christian Life."

The campaign is over and the people are
ready to cast their votes to-morrow against
candidates of the bosses and bootlickers.
The polls will be open from 6 o'clock a. m. until
4 o'clock p. m. The candidate for whom the
bootlickers have made the greatest fight is the
one from whom they expect the most pro-
tection—John R. Fellows.

The voters who were asked by the bosses to
support John R. Fellows for one of the most
important and responsible offices in the
city have had only seventeen days to examine
his record. But his career as a public office
is so thoroughly tarnished with corruption
that there has been no difficulty at all in de-
monstrating the unfitness of the man for the
position he seeks. It has been absolutely
proved against him:

That he has for years been in the habit of
incurring debts he could not and did not pay,
though in receipt of a liberal income, and that
many of his creditors were men to whom he
might be useful in an official capacity.

That he took pay while employed for the city
as Assistant District Attorney to procure a
pardon for a convict.

That he was in the habit of selling his monthly
salary to brokers, and was not particular about
selling the same month's salary to only one per-
son.

That he was an indefatigable follower and
eulogist of Tweed and received large sums of
money from him. The World and Times
have furnished documentary evidence of this.

That while he was Assistant District Attorney
he was shamelessly neglectful of his trust as
referee, the heirs never receiving a dollar of the
money bequeathed to them.

That he made easy the escape of Elsie Tyland,
a convict for forgery.

That he was a "welcher,"—a name abhorred
to all gamblers—while a public officer under oath
to punish gamblers.

That he shielded the bucket-shop when the Stock
Exchange tried to prosecute the men who run
them.

That he went to Montreal ostensibly to partici-
pate in the Caravelle, but really to confer with the
boodle ezle John Keenan, and to apologise for
doing his duty as a District Attorney.

These things have been proved against
John R. Fellows beyond a doubt. Is he the
man to punish the criminals of a great city?

Another circumstance against Col. Fellows
is difficult to prove, but the facts speak for
themselves. When Cleary's trial was coming
on great efforts were made to postpone it,
and influential persons interested themselves
in the defendant's case. His employers, the
Equitable Assurance Company, declared their
intention not to try him in ad-
vance of the courts nor to pronounce
him guilty in advance of a jury.

District Attorney Martine has made the
statement that more men of influence and
wealth appealed to him for leniency for
Cleary than had interested themselves in all
the previous trials put together. It was evi-
dent that extraordinary efforts were to be
made to aid his acquittal. Just before the
case was tried Mr. Fellows, who had able
summed up the previous cases, and was
known to be impressive with a jury, was
taken suddenly ill and went to the Hot
Springs of Arkansas. But before he left he
was well enough to attend an entertainment,
although not well enough to assist in the
trial.

There is no proof that Mr. Fellows was
absent unnecessarily, but the uncomfortable
impression that he was cannot be removed
from the public mind.

Meanwhile what has been said or proved
against Dr. Laney Nicoll in this campaign?
Not a word, except that he is a young man,
and the companion of gentlemen instead of
roughs, ring politicians and rascals.

Dr. Laney Nicoll was the real strength of the
prosecution against the boodle Aldermen.
His ability and industry, under Mr. Mar-
tine's judgment, secured the conviction of
Sharp and the rest. Everybody in New
York knows this. It has confirmed the
reputable Democrats in the determina-
tion to support Mr. Nicoll. It has won the
respectable press of the city. It was the
Herald, the Sun, the World, the Times, the
Tribune, the States-Edition, the Evening Post,
the Commercial Advertiser, the Mail and Express,
Harper's Weekly, the Independent and others.

And why did these newspapers, in almost
unbroken chorus, agree in that demand? Not
because they wanted to start a popular current,
but because they moved in it. They did not create
public sentiment, but they simply obeyed it. They

THE PROOFS are all against Fellows's

fitness and in confirmation of Nicoll's fitness.

If the people of New York study their own
interests and the welfare of the city they will
elect Dr. Laney Nicoll, defeat John R. Fel-
lows, Disappoint the Bootlickers and BREAK
THE MACHINE.

That is what Hewitt said in 1880.

Is there then nothing left to the people, to
the mass of voters, besides either running
with the machine or abrogating all their
rights and duties as citizens? Yes, there is
something left to the mass of the party—it is
the veto power, and the veto power only.
They can discharge the leaders and break
the machine—they can choose new leaders and
construct a new machine. This in a properly
organized party is their right, and it is
possession of this right and the per-
formance of this duty which keeps the
machine in proper order and the leaders in
accord with and in subordination to the will
of the people.—Mayor Hewitt in his Cooper
Union Speech, Dec. 28, 1880.

FELLOWS BEGGING FROM TWEED.

He Took Money From Him While in Office—
Read These Letters.

The World has already given wide cir-
culation to John R. Fellows's begging letters to
Boss Tweed. He took \$500 from the
prince of corruptionists while employed by
the latter as District Attorney. This is shown
by the stubs of Tweed's check book
and was sworn to by Tweed when he testified
before Attorney-General Charles S. Fair-
child. It was shown at the same time that
Tweed paid nearly \$10,000 to W. O. Bartlett,
large stockholder and editorial writer on the
New York Sun, the paper that Fellows relies
upon in this canvass to "explain" his
crooked dealings. Tweed's check-book
shows this entry:

JOHN R. FELLOWS, JULY 11, 1871. \$500.

Fellows was in the District Attorney's
office, then run by McKoon, a tool of Tweed's,
and, of course, had more or less to do with
the preparation of Tweed's trial. The day
after the jury disagreed, Fellows wrote these
letters to Tweed:

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1878.
DEAR SIR: I am sorry to have to ask you of
your generous offer of yesterday, but I have not
received anything from the Gentlemen referred to,
and am situated as follows: I have \$200.00 in my
pocket, and I have \$400.00 to do with. As part
of my rent and the rest a note in bank, I am
badly fixed. If you can aid me to-day, I can
repay it as soon as I can see those Gentlemen, which
will be early next week. Yours most truly,
J. R. FELLOWS.

Lengthwise of this note, in the upper left corner,
is written, in the handwriting of S. Foster Dewey,
William M. Tweed's private secretary:
"Give Fellows \$500 for \$525. Feb'y 1,
1878."

On the back of this letter, as it was filed away,
was William M. Tweed's endorsement, of which we
give a fac-simile:

W. M. Tweed
1 Feb'y 1878

The second letter read as follows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1878.
MY DEAR SIR: You will pardon me if I again
send a messenger, as 5 o'clock is rapidly ap-
proaching.

As Mr. Dewey may have told you will excuse this
seemingly persistence, I am sure.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. FELLOWS.

Lengthwise of the note in the upper left-hand
corner is written by Foster Dewey:
"Ans'd with ch'k for \$525. Dewey."

Now read this from Wheeler H. Peckham:
"I remember once long afterwards, when
Tweed was dying in jail, visited him for
some reason or other, and during the con-
versation I asked:

"Now, Mr. Tweed, I wish you would tell
how you got that jury."

Tweed, who had replied, with a peculiar
smile, 'Well, Mr. Peckham, that is a
question which I would feel hardly justified
in answering."

Is John R. Fellows worthy the support of
any honest voter for District Attorney?"

SCHURZ DISSECTS MAYOR HEWITT.

Shall the Prosecution of Bribe-Takers Be
Entrusted to a Tweed Tool?

Carl Schurz has written an open letter to
Mayor Hewitt from which the following ex-
tracts are taken:

You say that originally you had been willing to
do all that could be done to secure Mr.
Nicoll's nomination, thus admitting the propriety
of it. Why, then, do you not do it? Because
some time in September last Mr. Nicoll had told
you that "he preferred to resume his private
practice of the law." My dear Mr.
Hewitt, you and I are no novices in public
life. When you tell me that such a casual
remark about preferring private station must be
taken as a conclusive reason against bringing that
man forward for office, if he is otherwise fit and
desirable, you will certainly not expect me to
receive that statement without a smile. But you
give other reasons. "In this condition of
affairs," you say, "the nomination of Mr. Nicoll
was demanded by certain newspapers which are
either not the organs of the Democratic party or
are distinctly opposed to its principles." Well,
what of it? Do you mean to say that the ad-
vocate of Mr. Nicoll by newspapers not the organs of
the Democratic party would make him less efficient
in the prosecution of evil-doers, a less valuable
District Attorney of the city of New York? I re-
member when Abram S. Hewitt was a candidate
for Mayor, newspapers, "not the organs of the
Democratic party," advocated his election. Did he
repel them? Did he think it for himself a disquali-
fication for the office?

Indeed, you say that "one of the newspapers
spoke in a denigratory tone. What of that? Would
that have diminished Mr. Nicoll's qualifications for
the place? Would it have lessened the importance
of the prosecutions by a man of his proved trust-
worthiness? Let me ask you, instead of indulging
in feverish imaginings about "newspaper bosses"
and "brooding Buddhas," to look the facts calmly
in the face. It was not one newspaper that at first
expressed the demand for Mr. Nicoll's nomina-
tion. It was the whole press of the city. It was the
Herald, the Sun, the World, the Times, the
Tribune, the States-Edition, the Evening Post,
the Commercial Advertiser, the Mail and Express,
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only gave voice and expression to a demand which

emerged from the best impulses of our people and did
honor to the community—the demand for justice
and good government. Will you make us believe
that, as self-respecting men, you and your
friends among the leaders of the Democratic party
could not have yielded to that demand because
among the newspapers expressing it there was
one you did not like?

Let us see where that kind of "self-respect"
has carried you. I know that we cannot expect
candidates for office to be perfect angels. I am
not in favor of criticizing the private conduct of
candidates for office unless it is absolutely neces-
sary. But it becomes absolutely necessary when
that private conduct reveals faults of character
which would render the candidate unfit for the
office to which he aspires. Mr. Fellows is an elo-
quent man, and, I suppose, a pleasant companion.
He may possess other estimable qualities. He may
be good yet for many things in this world. But re-
cent revelations have served to illustrate some of
his weaknesses which, in fact, have long been
known, and which make him especially unfit for
the duties of a public prosecutor. He stands self-
confessed as having, after losing a considerable
sum of money, which he did not possess, in gam-
bling, paid his gambling debt with a note, the pay-
ment of which he sought to avoid by pleading in
court the law against gambling. He stands self-
confessed as having solicited a pecuniary favor
from Wm. M. Tweed, the champion public robber
and corruptor of this land—and that immediately
after he (Fellows) had left the employment of the
prosecuting attorney of this county and after
Tweed's unexampled misdeeds had become clearly
known to him.

In private life you would, as a "self-respect-
ing" man, "probably leave any one guilty of these
things to the society of his boot companions, to
the mercy of his creditors, and, perhaps, to the
attention of the police. As a "self-respecting"
business man, who wishes to preserve the good re-
pute of his firm, you would hardly make him your
partner or manager nor recommend him to your
neighbors for confidential employment. Can you
then, as a "self-respecting" public man, advise
your fellow-citizens to trust him with almost un-
controllable power over these interests which at
this moment are to them the dearest—even the good
name of the community? As a "self-respecting"
Mayor of New York can you ask the people of the
city to put the indictment of gamblers at the
discretion of a gambler evading the payment of
his debts, and the prosecution of the bribe-givers
and bribe-takers at the mercy of a man who did
not blush when just rising from the study of
Tweed's crimes to beg a pecuniary favor from
him, one of our history states as the very em-
blem of corruption? Would you thus intrust the
honor of the community to one who has confessed-
ly shown that his character lacks the first ele-
ments of the sense of honor required in the office
of public prosecutor?

You recognize "self-respect" would not let you
recognize the moral sense of the community which
favored Mr. Nicoll. I invite you to contemplate
the "self-respect" which you enjoy as the
emblem of the "simple Christian life" and the
high character of Mr. Fellows.

THE MUSEUM OPENED.

Miss Catharine L. Wolfe's Paintings the Chief
Objects of Interest.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art was
opened to the public to-day, with many new
objects of interest. The most noteworthy
addition to the collections of the Museum is the
gallery of paintings presented by the late
Miss Catharine L. Wolfe. The collection is
displayed in the large eastern gallery, which
will hereafter be known as the Catharine
Wolfe gallery. It covers the four walls of
the room and is a long double series in the
center of the floor.

The collection consists of 121 oil paintings
and 21 water-colors. At the head of the col-
lection, at the south end of the room, is a
full-length portrait of Miss Wolfe, painted
by Alexandre Cabanel from sittings in Paris
in 1876. Nearly all the paintings in the col-
lection are good examples of the work of the
best French artists.

Admission to the Museum will be free to-
morrow. The usual semi-annual reception
to the trustees will be given this afternoon.

Advising the Grand Jury.

In charging the Grand Jury for the November
Term of the Court of General Sessions this
morning, Judge Cowing directed them to be very
careful in consideration of cases brought be-
fore them in the first instance, as many
cases are brought before the Grand Jury which
are much better, he said, to consider only cases
which come to them in the regular way.

Mr. Fitter Welcomed Home.

The Kit Kat Club gave a reception in its rooms
in East Fourteenth street Saturday night
in honor of William C. Fitter, a well-
known American artist, who recently
returned from an eighteen months' sketching
expedition to Australia. The reception
room was hung with many interesting pictures.
Prominent among them were paintings
by Mr. Fitter, and by Edwin H. Connell.

A New York landscape artist of great
distinction, Mr. Fitter, who is now in New
York, has been in Australia for some time.
He is a native of New York, and has been
in Australia for some time. He is a native of
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Thomas C. Gray's Sudden Death.

Deputy Coroner O'Meara to-day brought to
the Coroner's office a report of the sudden death
yesterday of Thomas C. Gray, who kept a lunch-
room in the Stock Exchange. The man lived in
a flat at 125 Third avenue, and was very com-
fortably situated. He was a native of New York,
and so far as is known, had no relatives in this
city. Rumor says that he has a large sum of money
and a valuable automobile, and a key found on his
person is thought to belong to some safe-deposit
vault.

An Old Landmark Burned.

One of the old landmarks known as the Sullivan
manion in Upper Tuckahoe, Westchester County,
was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday
morning. It was occupied by Peter B. Odell.
When the fire broke out the members of his family
were sleeping in their beds. The fire spread
so fast that it was impossible to save the man-
sion. The loss is \$25,000, and is fully insured.

Conscience Money From a Smuggler.

When Collector Magone opened his morning
mail to-day he found one letter bearing the New
York postmark, in which was inclosed a
one-hundred-dollar bill. Accompanying
full money was this note: "Conscience money due
Uncle Sam, from a smuggler." The money was at
once forwarded to Washington as the latest in-
crement to the "conscience fund."

Sullivan Ready for Mitchell.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—John L. Sullivan has notified
Mitchell that he will meet him to-morrow and make
a fight for the world's championship. Sullivan
declined to state whether he would accept the
fight or not.

Tip From "The Evening World's" Ticker.

All the exchanges will be closed to-morrow.
The feeling in the street is still decidedly
bullish.

Transcontinental passenger agents propose to do
away with rate-cutting by abolishing commissions.
It is said that one object of Gould's trip to
Europe is to visit Western Union on the London
Stock Exchange.

The bears are dormant. Addison Cammack said
that the market was in a state of stagnation and
that the stock market was in a state of stagnation.

It is reported that the Reading syndicate has sold
\$2,000,000 of its 5 percent bonds, and that about
the same amount will be sold in the near future.

It is reported that the Lighthouse and Navigation
Company's dividend, which is due on the 23d inst.,
may be passed on a point of the strike among that
company's employees.

The death of J. P. Rutter, a member of the
Stock Exchange since 1870 and a member of the
firm of Rutter & Gross, was announced from the
platform to-day. Mr. Rutter died yesterday.

THE BUREAU OF ELECTIONS NOT AFFECTED BY
THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

Judge Donohue has decided that the office
of Chief of the Bureau of Elections does not
come under the operations of the Civil-
Service Law.

The decision was given in a suit brought by
John J. O'Brien. The latter passed the civil-
service examination ahead of all competitors,
but preference was given to war veterans on
the list sent to the Police Board.

Judge Donohue does not write an opinion
of his own for the reason, he says, that the
whole affair was gone over Aug. 6,
1884, by Judge Lacombe, then Cor-
poration Counsel, in a letter to Mayor
Edson. Mayor Edson had asked Mr. La-
combe for a construction of the civil-service
rules, and he decided that in accordance
with the provisions of section 8 of chapter
357 of the laws of 1884 the election officers
then in office and inspectors of election and
poll clerks should be exempt from examina-
tion.

Judge Donohue added: "The point is
taken that the relator (Mr. O'Brien) did sub-
mit to an examination, and that, for ex-
emption from the act. It seems to me that
there is no force in this position. It certainly
cannot harm the position of the relator, if he
is not selected for the office to which he
is entitled. The point is taken that the relator
is not a war veteran, and that he is not the
most competent of those examined for the
position."

Under this decision, and he has this right, a
mandamus will issue immediately directing
that Mr. O'Brien's name be put first on the
eligible list.

If the honest workmen want to smash Boss-
ism, Boodlism and Ring Rule; if they want to hit
hard at Fellows, Powers and Hewitt; if they want
to protect against Tweedism, Inequity, Injustice
and Corruption, they will vote straight for Nicoll.
If they want to throw away their votes they will
vote for Post.

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VICTORY FOR JOHN J. O'BRIEN.

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John J. O'Brien. The latter passed the civil-
service examination ahead of all competitors,
but preference was given to war veterans on
the list sent to the Police Board.